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PUBLIC SPACES AS A SHOWCASE OF URBAN CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR RECOGNIZING SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURE AS A TOOL FOR CREATING URBAN PUBLIC SPACES

[1]AR. Iftikhar Ali, [2]AR. Mir Wali Shah (corresponding author)

[1]Assistant Professor Department of Architecture, Hazara University Mansehra, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.   Email: iashah54@gmail.com

[2]Assistant Professor Department of Architecture, Hazara University Mansehra, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. (PhD Scholar University of Management and Technology (UMT) Lahore) **Email: mwshah@gmail.com**

ABSTRACT

The cityscape is a social construct that relies on an understanding and interpretation of the Man-Landscape interaction since it develops and defines the cultural bond. We will be able to change the underlying characteristics of urbanization once we understand this cultural linkage. The main aim of this paper is to explore how urban open spaces needed to be seen and experienced as a unit to contain social processes under the cultural and environmental influence of a given location. These spaces give a spatial arena in which to act, feel, and experience behaviors. The architectural quality of public space is defined and influenced by the proper understanding of the symbolic and visual features of a specific public space in a locale. Architecture can be defined as an art that, with a specific function, defines and organizes spatial units in terms of actual spatial relationships inherent in people's social identity and culture. Secondly, urban open spaces arrangement represents culture and civilization, as well as our aspirations, goals, and concerns. Along with all of this, the aesthetic quality of the architectural environment, which is very creative, imagined, conceptual, and artistic, with various symbolic connotations, is an important component of it. This article provides the theoretical construct of the role that architecture and public spaces can play in generating a visual image in the minds of users for a certain built environment, such as a town or city. The outcomes of this study imply that cultural impressions are consistent in all populated places around the world and that each city is distinct

in how it has responded to diverse environmental, cultural, and traditional provisions. This work emphasized the necessity to re-establish the importance of open public spaces, their values in current urban planning, and their revival in this work.

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS

- Perspective about Urban open spaces need to be re-defined; urban open spaces are not merely spatial but are a product of socio-cultural processes.
- It is a showcase of the culture of a neighborhood.
- It can be used as a tool to manipulate the intangible elements of society.

1. INTRODUCTION

What is the most important characteristic of a city for its users? The economic potential, its richness of architecture, the availability of cultural amenities, and the places that allow its users to connect and become a part of a community are the probable answers. The physical environment has the power to enhance the social significance of civic spaces, to improve public associations, to maintain public memory, and to improve public associations, manners, and public memory. It allowed us to state that the connected memory's identity is linked to personal and collective memory, social memory, and the history of families, neighbors, and communities. These social memories are stored in built-up places. As a result, the built environment is a museum public culture, a social and spatial arena capable of inducing visual memory in support of urban awareness and public history.

There are benefits to bringing people together to establish a village, town, or city. For example, a single-family in the country may not be able to eat out, browse in a library, or visit a theatre, whereas the same family living in a town may be able to do so. A physical setting is more than the sum of its inhabitants. Several things begin to happen in the group that would be impossible in an isolated scenario, which is one of the reasons why people choose to live in communities rather than in isolation.

2. ROLE OF ARCHITECTURE

Preliminary humans pushed by the pictures offered scenery to increase comprehension of the environmental agreement. He might be in with cairns, beacons, or large modifications to their surroundings crazy tree blazes just modest changes, but visual clarity or optical interconnection were restricted to home location or religious frameworks. The dominant civilization began the large-scale remolding of the environment. Technically, we may now create a completely different physical setting in a short period, according to our fantasies. Professionals, on the other hand, are working on a solution to the challenge of forming the overall scene in such a way that the human viewer can easily identify the components and put the whole together. The physical environment can be utilized as an effective tool to upgrade the mental level, develop and incorporate social and cultural values and traditions, according to Suzanne Langer (Lynch, 1960), who defined architecture as "the whole environment rendered visible."

3.   SOCIAL ASPECT OF A SPACE

Humans are also social creatures. The places where individuals live, work, and commute are all part of their social reality. The spatial nature of our daily activities is an important aspect of human behavior. We grasp the spatiality of our settings in the same manner that we understand the social aspects of our lives. A researcher (Madanipour, 1999) has defined cities and their components in a unique way. According to him, cities may be viewed in two ways. First, they can be viewed as a collection of random people and objects on the surface of the earth with no meaning. Second, human perceptions have constructed social facts about these cities and their linkages, which have special significance for the people. The mere presence of buildings or roads does not make them meaningful; only humans can add meaning to them, making them social realities rather than just objects.

The interpretation of these places is more dependent on the user's perception. As different groups give diverse meanings to them while visiting the same place, the environment becomes a multifaceted socially constructed space. Deciphering the precise meaning of a multi-layered socially constructed setting is difficult for both academic researchers and working practitioners.

4.   BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

The built environment can be perceived in a variety of ways, such as a work of art, technological achievements, urban wallpaper, and behavioral and cultural characteristics. In our daily lives, the physical context, or environment, is far more influential than merely technical, aesthetic, or even semiotic clarity would suggest. Because we are all different, space may both unite and divide us. However, it is our connections with other people, not our relationships with spaces/settings, that means most to us. The most fascinating forces that govern our life are what others think of us and what they anticipate from us. As a result, the area serves as both a source of seclusion and a sense of community. Similarly, the constructed environment not only reflects our current situation but also provides glimpses into the past in terms of our memories, accomplishments, and social circumstances, as well as cultural and traditional characteristics of our living arrangements.

4.1.   COMMUNICATION WITH THE USERS, SPECTATORS & VISITORS

It does not cover all of the behaviors that occur in a discussion setting, but it does cover a major portion of human behavior in space communication in one way or another. Others are observing and evaluating our spatial language long before we talk. When we are behaving in a room, that is, what we wear, how we smell, our facial expressions, our manners of strolling, and our choice of seating location, others are observing and studying our spatial language. The interior and the objects enclosing and occupying its rooms can facilitate or inhibit our deeds by the way they use language. Architecture organizes the building and spatial structures for us, and the interior and the objects enclosing and occupying its rooms can facilitate or inhibit our deeds by the way they use language. It is not heard, seen, or written down, and it receives little official attention. Of course, we utilize this language in our daily lives whenever we walk in space and communicate

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PJAEE 18(10) 2021

with people, but we pay special attention to it when it is misused. When a person is pushed back in line, for example, we are outraged for two reasons: we are pushed back one spot, and they are unable to follow the rules (Lawson, 2007).

4.2. TERRITORIAL DEFINITION

Homeownership confers specific rights and duties in terms of involvement in the legal process as well as social norms in certain locations around. It is a single-family residence with its territorial claim, defined by the property between neighbors and Public Street, which is shielded by prevailing grounds. As Oscar Newman (Newman, 1973) says, an architect can split up a high-density project so that residents and strangers see certain areas of it as being under the sphere of influence of specific groups of occupants by using exterior site planning and inner building design. Users will adopt proprietary attitudes and assert strong territorial privileges if the physical subdivision reveals clear and meaningful access paths, amenities, and events, which serves as a natural and vital deterrent to crime.

4.3. SURVEILLANCE

Surveillance, according to Oscar Newman (Newman, 1973), is the ability to view the common parts of a residential setting while feeling constantly watched by other inhabitants, as well as for project purposes and within the public spaces of the building interiors. Natural surveillance is a feature of a well-planned and structured environment because it can create a safe setting for peaceful activities while also reducing inhabitants' unjustified anxieties and concerns. It is important to emphasize that the effectiveness of increased surveillance is contingent on whether the region under observation is decided by the observer who is within the sphere of influence. Surveillance can be effective when it is linked to the territorial subdivision of residential areas, allowing residents to view these public spaces that he considers to be part of his realm, sovereignty, and responsibility.

4.4. IMAGE

Whenever we are providing new structures, the city, we may attract the attention of users and visitors alike by giving each building, structure, or location a distinct character. For example, a well-designed office building can be an effective tool for enhancing a worker's image, abilities, and providing a better working atmosphere. We can attain this goal by using height, size, materials, amenities, interior finishing, and furnishings, as well as symbols, to set ourselves apart from adjacent structures (Norberg-Schulz, 1968).

4.5. URBAN OPEN SPACES AND THE SENSE OF CRIME AND FEAR

The constructed environment is also regarded to have some characters that could be utilized with crime or dread for having accommodated the fear of committing a crime. And there is substantial proof of it in literature, as a result of which Oscar Newman proposes a theory of defensible areas. According to this, areas with a visual surveillance character from multiple

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points are less appealing to criminals and neighborhoods, spatial arrangements are popular
topics benefits of space theory (Schweitzer, 1999).

Fences and hedges are natural visual barriers, whereas street terraces and mailboxes are man-made structures that can be employed as a tactic to combat street crime fear. Aside from all of
these arrangements, a strong sense of community among the residents, as well as trust and belief
in one another, can be a very powerful weapon in reducing criminal activity in the
neighborhood (Newman, 1973).

4.6. BUILT ENVIRONMENT & COLLECTIVE MEMORY

A man-made physical environment (setting) can elicit social action in addition to providing a
crisp image. It is employed symbolically and collectively in the urban fabric for
communication, and it serves as a skeleton for the many ethnicities to create their socially
significant mythologies. A good environment provides the possessor with a significant sense of
emotional security as well as a sentimental attachment to the outside world. The upshot of a
distinctive and comprehensible physical environment design is a rich human experience and
intense security (Nivala, 1996).

5. CONCLUSIONS& RECOMMENDATIONS

Cities require social infrastructure, not for utilitarian reasons such as entertainment, outings, or
commuting, but to allow residents to socialize inside their communities. These places are
required to make the user a part of common infrastructure and social memories (Latham, 2019).
Life is a dynamic structure that must be free of political intrusion, yet the physical context that
life creates can be exploited to modify space. As previously stated, if the condition of having a
society is to have a mind, then places play an important part in shaping that mind, and society,
with its materialistic and moral values, is also reliant on public spaces. These places had to be
designed, maintained, and dispersed equitably throughout cities, and their qualitative character
had to facilitate and influence social functioning (Rupa, 2015). Professionals are required to
focus on the micro components of the challenge, such as how these spaces and social
infrastructure are used and why they are critical to the effective functioning of cities. We must
remodel and reinterpret public spaces to have a better social setup and societal values. These
public social spaces couldn't be copied from one city to the next simply because they worked
well in one. They needed to be properly designed and implemented, taking into account the
users, their lifestyles, environmental factors, and contextual characteristics. When public
history, architectural preservation, urban maintenance, environmental protection, and public art
are combined with a strong community process that establishes the context of social memory,
these spaces can play a unique evocative role in helping to define a city's history and future role.

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